

(19) World Intellectual Property
Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
3 February 2005 (03.02.2005)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2005/009311 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **A61F 13/15**

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/US2004/021098

(22) International Filing Date: 30 June 2004 (30.06.2004)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
10/622,274 17 July 2003 (17.07.2003) US

(71) Applicant and

(72) Inventor: KLIPPEN, Michelle [US/US]; 2374 Ponds
Way, Shakopee, MN 55379 (US).

(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): KLLITZKE, Penny
[US/US]; 68306 215 Street, Darwin, MN 55324 (US).

(74) Agent: BRUESS, Steven, C.; Merchant & Gould P.C.,
P.O. Box 2903, Minneapolis, MN 55402-0903 (US).

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM,
AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI,
GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE,
KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD,
MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG,
PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM,
TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM,
ZW.

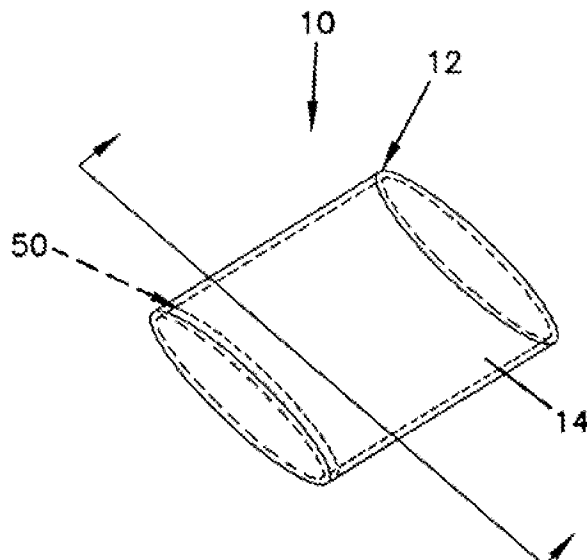
(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH,
GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM,
ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM),
European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI,
FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI,
SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,
GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TO).

Published:

— with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: COMPRESSION PACKED ABSORBENT ARTICLE



(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a package containing a compressed, single, unused absorbent article. The package preserves compression of the absorbent article when sealed. The invention also relates to the method of compressing and packaging a single, unused absorbent article that includes inserting the article into the package, compressing the article, and sealing the package to preserve the compressed state of the article. The compression may be achieved through the use of a vacuum to remove air from the package and absorbent article, or other means of compressing the absorbent article before or after the article is inserted in the package. The absorbent article may be packaged together with other products in a kit. An example kit may be a baby diaper changing kit that includes a single diaper, a changing pad, and wet wipes, and the package maintains at least the compressed state of the diaper.

Compression Packed Absorbent Article

This application is being filed on 21 June 2004 as a PCT International Patent application in the name of Michelle Klippen, a U.S. citizen, and Penny Klitzke, a
5 U.S. citizen, claiming priority to U.S. Patent Application No. 10/622,274 filed 17 July 2003.

Technical Field

[0001] The present invention generally relates to absorbent articles, and more specifically relates to packaging of a single, unused absorbent article.

10

Background

[0002] Absorbent articles such as diapers are commonly bulky and inconvenient to carry. As a result, many people must carry extra bags or inconveniently large bags simply to accommodate large absorbent articles. Because
15 these articles are often needed away from the home in sometimes unpredictable situations, they must be transportable and easy to use. Furthermore, absorbent articles should be kept clean while in transport to reduce the chances of transmitting disease or illness, which is a major consideration when dealing with many types of absorbent articles.

20 [0003] Various techniques to package bulky sanitary products such as diapers have been developed. However, none of these techniques provide packaging for bulky, individual absorbent articles that are easy for individual consumers to carry and use one at a time.

[0004] For example, one packaging technique that has been developed is
25 vacuum packing a plurality of diapers, which compresses the diapers for ease of shipping bulk product. However, the benefit of the vacuum packing is lost when the package is open and a few diapers are removed to carry in a purse or other bag. Another packaging technique has been vacuum packing a soiled diaper after it is used. Packing soiled diapers provides little or no benefit to the individual consumer
30 who needs to pack and carry bulky items such as diapers or other sanitary, absorbent articles. This shortcoming is especially true because most people immediately dispose of soiled diapers and do not carry them in their purses or diaper bags.

[0005] Yet other packing techniques have been developed for folding sanitary napkins and packing diapers with wipes and other products. These packaging techniques have limited, if any benefit. Sanitary products tend to be bulky. Folding a product merely changes its dimensions and does not significantly
5 reduce its volume. Additionally, merely placing a wipe in a package with a diaper is convenient, but again, it does not reduce the volume required by the diaper when carrying it in a bag.

Summary

[0006] In general terms, the present invention relates to a sanitary, unused
10 article that is compressed and individually packaged. An individual unused sanitary absorbent article, such as a diaper, may be placed in a compressed state with a small form factor relative to the form factor of the absorbent article in an uncompressed state for convenient handling and transportability of the absorbent article.

[0007] Accordingly, one aspect of the claimed invention is a compressed,
15 individually packaged unused absorbent article comprising a sealed package having an internal volume. A single, unused, absorbent article is located in the internal volume. The absorbent article has a compressed state and uncompressed state, and the sealed package holding the absorbent article in the compressed state.

[0008] Another aspect of the invention comprises a single, unused, sanitary
20 absorbent article having first and second form factors. The second form factor is substantially smaller than the first form factor. A sealable package has an internal volume sized to receive the absorbent article when in the first form factor. The sealable package is configured to be sealed with the absorbent article maintained in second form factor inside the package when sealed.

[0009] Another aspect of the claimed invention comprises a sealed package
25 formed with an airtight material. A folded diaper has compressed and uncompressed states, and the folded diaper when in compressed state occupies about 30% to about 70% less volume than when in the uncompressed state. The package maintains the absorbent article in the compressed state. A zip strip is formed in the package
30 allowing easy opening of the package and access to the absorbent article.

[0010] Yet another aspect of the claimed invention is a method of compressing and packaging a single unused sanitary absorbent article in a sealable,

compressible package. The method comprises inserting a single unused sanitary absorbent article into the package; compressing the absorbent article to reduce the size of the absorbent article; and sealing the package, the sealed package maintaining the article in a compressed state.

5

Description of the Drawings

[0011] FIGURE 1 is a perspective view of a compression packaged absorbent article according to principles of the invention.

10 [0012] FIGURE 2 is a side view of the compression packaged absorbent article shown in FIG. 1.

[0013] FIGURE 3 is a side view of one example folding arrangement for an absorbent article using two folding axes.

[0014] FIGURE 4 is a side view of another example folding arrangement for an absorbent article using two folding axes.

15 [0015] FIGURE 5 is a side view of a rolled absorbent article.

[0016] FIGURE 6 is a side view of yet another example folding arrangement for an absorbent article using three folding axes.

[0017] FIGURE 7 is a exploded perspective view of the components of the vacuum packaged absorbent article shown in FIG. 1.

20 [0018] FIGURE 8 is a cross-sectional side view of the compression packaged absorbent article shown in FIG. 1 before the absorbent article has been compressed.

[0019] FIGURE 9 is a perspective view of an example compression packaged diaper kit that includes a diaper, a wet wipe, and a changing pad according to principles of the invention.

25

Detailed Description

[0020] Various embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the drawings, wherein like reference numerals represent like parts and assemblies throughout the several views. Reference to various
30 embodiments does not limit the scope of the invention, which is limited only by the scope of the claims attached hereto. Additionally, any examples set forth in this

specification are not intended to be limiting and merely set forth some of the many possible embodiments for the claimed invention. There are alternative embodiments for all of the structures and methods disclosed herein regardless of whether specific alternatives are set forth.

5 [0021] Referring to Figures 1 and 2, a packaging material 12 includes first and second opposing side portions 20 and 22 and has first and second ends 24 and 26. The packaging material defines an internal volume 30. A single, unused absorbent article is positioned within the internal volume 30 of the packaging material 12. In one possible embodiment, the packaging material 12 is sealed so that
10 internal volume 30 is entirely enclosed or completely surrounded and isolated from the area external to the packaging materials.

[0022] The packaging material 12 can be formed with a variety of different configurations. In at least some embodiments, for example, the first and second side portions 20 and 22 are formed from separate flat panels. In yet other possible
15 embodiments, the first and second side portions 20 and 22 are formed from a single, tubular sheet of material having an endless wall.

[0023] The packaging material 12 can be formed with a variety of different material. In one possible embodiment, the packaging material 12 is formed with a material that is substantially impermeable to water. An advantage of this
20 embodiment is that it protects the absorbent article if the package is inadvertently exposed to moisture. In another possible embodiment, the material used to form the packaging material 12 is substantially impermeable to air. This embodiment enables a vacuum to be drawn and maintained in the interior volume thereby allowing the first and second side portions 20 and 22 of the packaging material 12 to collapse and
25 compress the single, unused absorbent article 14.

[0024] Additionally, the packaging material 12 includes a selectively openable region 50 that allows a user to easily open the packaging material 12 and access the single, unused absorbent article 14. The selectively openable region 50 can have a variety of different structures. Examples include a score, perforation
30 line, pull strip, resealable zip strip, or other structure that facilitates easy opening of the packaging material 12 for access to the internal volume 30 of the packaging 12. In at least some possible embodiments, the openable region 50 does not compromise the sealed or resealable nature of the packaging material 12, which allows a vacuum

to be drawn in the interior volume and also prevents moisture from entering the interior volume 30. Additionally, in at least some possible embodiments, the openable region 50 is resealable, which may be advantageous, for example, to repackage the absorbent article 14 after use of the article.

5 [0025] The openable region 50 may be positioned on either of the side portions 20 and 22 of the package material or on either end 24 or 26 of the packaging material 12. Additionally, the openable region 50 can have any orientation. It may run the width or the length of the package. Additionally, the openable region may have any length. It may extend for the entire length or the
10 packaging material, the entire width of the packaging material, or any portion thereof. Additionally, the openable region may extend entirely around the packaging material and form an endless line.

[0026] The single, unused absorbent article 14 has first and second states 32 and 34. The first state 32 is an uncompressed state in which the single, unused
15 absorbent article has its natural form factor and can be used for its intended purpose. The second state 34 is a compressed state in which the form factor or overall volume of the single, unused absorbent article 14 is reduced so that it can be carried and stored while taking up minimal storage space. The packaging material 12 holds the single, unused absorbent article 14 in the second state until a user selectively
20 removes the single, unused absorbent article 14 from the internal volume 30.

[0027] Examples of the articles that can form the single, unused absorbent article 14 include children's and adult diapers, sanitary napkins and other feminine hygiene products, first aid and other medical products, or any other absorbent article that a consumer might want to carry. The term diaper is used herein for ease of
25 illustration and description.

[0028] Additionally, the single unused diaper 14 is folded when positioned in the interior volume. Referring to Figure 5, for example, one possible folding arrangement folds the single, unused diaper 14 about two fold axes 36, 38. The diaper includes first and second primary surfaces 52, 54 that are folded over each
30 other along the fold axes 36, 38 to form a generally "Z" shaped folding arrangement. Referring to Figure 6, another possible folding arrangement involves folding the single, unused diaper about two fold axes 36, 38. In this configuration, the primary surfaces 52, 54 are folded about fold axes 36, 38 to form a generally "C" shaped

folding arrangement. Figure 7 illustrates yet another folding arrangement for the single, unused diaper **14** in which the diaper **14** is rolled about a single axis **40**. Figure 8 illustrates a folding arrangement in which the single, unused diaper is folded about three fold axes **42**, **44**, and **46**. In this arrangement, the primary
5 surfaces **52**, **54** are folded over each other twice to form a generally "M" shaped folding arrangement.

[0029] Referring to Figures 7 and 8, the single, unused absorbent diaper **14** and the packaging material **12** can be assembled in a variety of different ways. In at least some possible embodiment, the single, unused absorbent diaper **14** and the
10 packaging material **12** are assembled using a vacuum. In these embodiments, the packaging material **12** forms an opening **28**, and the internal volume **30** is sized to receive the single, unused absorbent diaper **14** when it is folded, but still in the first, uncompressed state **32**. In this embodiment, the interior volume is slightly larger than the single, unused absorbent diaper **14** when it is in a state (e.g., folded, semi-
15 compressed, or fully compressed) ready to be inserted into the packaging material. The single, unused absorbent diaper **14** is folded and then inserted into the interior volume **30**. A vacuum is then drawn in the interior volume **30**, which causes the side portions **20** and **22** to collapse toward one another and compress the single, unused sanitary diaper **14** into a smaller form factor so that it occupies a smaller
20 volume. The opening **28** is then sealed to maintain the vacuum in the interior volume **30**.

[0030] There are many other possible ways to assemble the single, unused absorbent diaper **14** and the packaging material **12**. The single, unused absorbent diaper **14** can be compressed into the second state **34** and then is inserted into the
25 interior volume **30**. The single, unused absorbent diaper **14** is allowed to expand to the dimensions of the interior volume **30** as defined by the first and second opposing side portions **20** and **22**. In this embodiment, a vacuum is not used to place the single, unused absorbent diaper **14** into the second, compressed state **34**. Additionally, in this embodiment, the packaging material **12** may not be sealed. For
30 example, the first and second ends **24** and **26** can be open so that the packaging material **12** is generally tubular in configuration.

[0031] In another possible embodiment, the packaging material **12** is formed with a heat shrink material. In this embodiment, the single, unused absorbent diaper

14 is inserted into the interior volume 30 and then the packaging material 12 is heated causing it to shrink and compress the single, unused absorbent diaper 14 into the second state 34. Again, in this embodiment, the packaging material 12 may not be sealed.

5 [0032] Additionally, in other embodiments, these basic assembly techniques can be combined. For example, assembly may include the actions of compressing the single, unused absorbent diaper 14 into a compressed or semi-compressed state, inserting the compressed or semi-compressed single, unused absorbent diaper 14 into the interior volume 30, and then drawing a vacuum. Many other embodiments and combinations of actions are possible while assembling the single, unused
10 absorbent diaper 14 and the packaging material 12.

[0033] As demonstrated in the following examples, the packaging of a single, unused diaper 14 as described results in a substantial reduction in the diaper's form factor or volume. In one possible embodiment, for example, the volume from
15 the first, uncompressed state 32 to the second, compressed state 34 is reduced by about 40% or more. The following examples set forth the experimental results of packaging various sizes and brands of diapers with a compressive vacuum pressure of 0.035 megapascals (MPa). Although certain brands and sizes were tested at this pressure, it is understood that the packaging techniques and structure disclosed
20 herein can be used with any size and type of single absorbent article with any type and amount of compressive force sufficient to compress the single absorbent article and reduce its volume.

Example 1

[0034] A size 2 children's Pampers diaper has a length of 7.3 inches, a width
25 of 4.3 inches, and a height of 0.7 inches in an uncompressed state (first form factor), and a length of 4.4 inches, width of 3.0 inches, and height of 0.8 inches in a compressed state (second form factor). As a result, the first form factor has a volume of about 22.8 in³ and the second form factor has a volume of about 10.1 in³, which is about a 55.54% reduction in volume from the first to the second form
30 factor.

Example 2

[0035] A size 5 children's Huggies diaper has a length of 9.5 inches, a width of 4.3 inches, and a height of 0.7 inches in an uncompressed state (first form factor),

and a length of 2.9 inches, width of 4.3 inches, and height of 0.9 inches in a compressed state (second form factor). As a result, the first form factor has a volume of about 29.4 in³ and the second form factor has a volume of about 11.1 in³, which is about a 62.29% reduction in volume from the first to the second form factor.

Example 3

[0036] An adult extra-large Depends diaper has a length of 8.6 inches, width of 5.7 inches and height of 1.6 inches in an uncompressed state (first form factor), and a length of 5.2 inches, width of 4.1 inches, and height of 1.2 inches in a compressed state (second form factor). As a result, the first form factor has a volume of about 77.5 in³ and the second form factor has a volume of about 25.5 in³, which is about a 67.15% reduction in volume from the first to the second form factor.

Example 4

15 [0037] An adult medium-sized Depends diaper has a length of 9.5 inches, width of 5 inches and height of 0.88 inches in an uncompressed state (first form factor), and a length of 4.24 inches, width of 2.72 inches, and height of 1.5 inches in a compressed state (second form factor). As a result, the first form factor has a volume of about 41.8 in³ and the second form factor has a volume of about 17.3 in³, which is about a 58.61% reduction in volume from the first to the second form factor.

[0038] Other examples have changes in volume between the first and second form factors of greater than 30%, with changes in volume of about 80% to 90% being possible in some cases of highly porous absorbent materials, such as cotton balls and sponges. The percentage of reduced volume is typically dependent on the article being compressed. Thus, in one possible embodiment, the change in volume between first and second form factors is in the range from about 30% to about 70%. In another embodiment the change in volume is about 30% or more. Another embodiment has a change in volume of about 40% or more. Another embodiment has a change in volume of about 55% or more.

30 [0039] Referring to Figure 9, at least some possible alternative embodiments may include kits having an item complimentary to the single, unused absorbent article. For example, the kit 100 may include one or more wipes 48 positioned in

the interior volume together with a single, unused diaper **14**. In alternative embodiments, the wipes **48** may be individually wrapped or may be located between moisture impermeable surfaces of the diaper **14**. Other products may also be added to the package, such as, for example, a bag **60** for disposal of the diaper after it is
5 used, packaged lotion or ointments, and deodorizers. In other embodiments, some of the complementary items held in the packaging **12** are compressed, while other items are uncompressed when the packaging material **12** is sealed.

[0040] The various embodiments described above are provided by way of illustration only and should not be construed to limit the invention. Those skilled in
10 the art will readily recognize various modifications and changes that may be made to the present invention without following the example embodiments and applications illustrated and described herein, and without departing from the true spirit and scope of the present invention, which is set forth in the following claims.

The claimed invention is:

1. A compressed, individually packaged unused absorbent article,
comprising:
a sealed package having an internal volume; and
5 a single, unused, absorbent article located in the internal volume, the
absorbent article having a compressed state and uncompressed state, the sealed
package holding the absorbent article in the compressed state.
2. The packaged absorbent article according to claim 1 wherein the
absorbent article is a diaper.
- 10 3. The packaged absorbent article according to claim 1 wherein the
absorbent article is a compressible feminine hygiene product.
4. The packaged absorbent article according to claim 1 wherein the
absorbent article is a medical product.
5. The packaged absorbent article according to claim 1 further
15 comprising a wet wiping element surrounded by moisture impermeable surfaces and
enclosed in the package.
6. The packaged absorbent article according to claim 1 wherein such
compression reduces the volume of the packaged absorbent article by about 30% to
about 70%.
- 20 7. The packaged absorbent article according to claim 1 wherein such
compression reduces the volume of the packaged absorbent article by about 40% or
more.
8. The packaged absorbent article according to claim 1 wherein such
compression reduces the volume of the packaged absorbent article by about 55% or
25 more.

9. The packaged absorbent article according to claim 1 further comprising a selectively openable region in the packaging wherein the selectively openable region allows for easier opening of the package.

10. The packaged absorbent article according to claim 1 wherein the
5 absorbent article is folded together about two fold axes while in the uncompressed state.

11. The packaged absorbent article according to claim 1 wherein the absorbent article is folded together about three fold axes while in the uncompressed state.

10 12. The packaged absorbent article according to claim 1 wherein the absorbent article is rolled while in the uncompressed state.

13. A compressed, individually packaged unused absorbent article, comprising:

15 a single, unused, sanitary absorbent article having first and second form factors, the second form factor being substantially smaller than the first form factor; and

a sealable package having an internal volume sized to receive the absorbent article when in the first form factor, and configured to be sealed with the absorbent article maintained in second form factor inside the package when sealed.

20 14. The packaged absorbent article according to claim 13 wherein the volume of the absorbent article's second form factor is about 30% to about 70% of the absorbent article's first form factor.

15 15. The packaged absorbent article according to claim 13 wherein the volume of the absorbent article's second form factor is about 40% or more of the absorbent article's first form factor.

16. The packaged absorbent article according to claim 13 wherein the volume of the absorbent article's second form factor is about 55% or more of the absorbent article's first form factor.

1 17. A method of compressing and packaging a single unused sanitary
5 absorbent article in a sealable, compressible package, the method comprising:
inserting a single unused sanitary absorbent article into the package;
compressing the absorbent article to reduce the size of the absorbent
article; and
sealing the package, the sealed package maintaining the article in a
10 compressed state.

18. The method of claim 17 further comprising folding the unused absorbent article about two fold axes before inserting the uncompressed article into the package.

19. The method of claim 17 further comprising rolling the unused
15 absorbent article before inserting the uncompressed article into the package.

20. The method of claim 17, wherein the compressing is accomplished by vacuum.

21. The method of claim 17, wherein the absorbent article is inserted into the package while the article is uncompressed, and the article is subsequently
20 compressed.

22. A compressed, individually packaged unused diaper comprising:
a sealed package comprised of airtight material;
a folded diaper having compressed and uncompressed states wherein the compressed state occupies about 30% to about 70% less volume than the
25 uncompressed state and the package maintains the absorbent article in the compressed state.

a selectively openable region in the package allowing easy opening of the package and access to the absorbent article.

FIG. 1

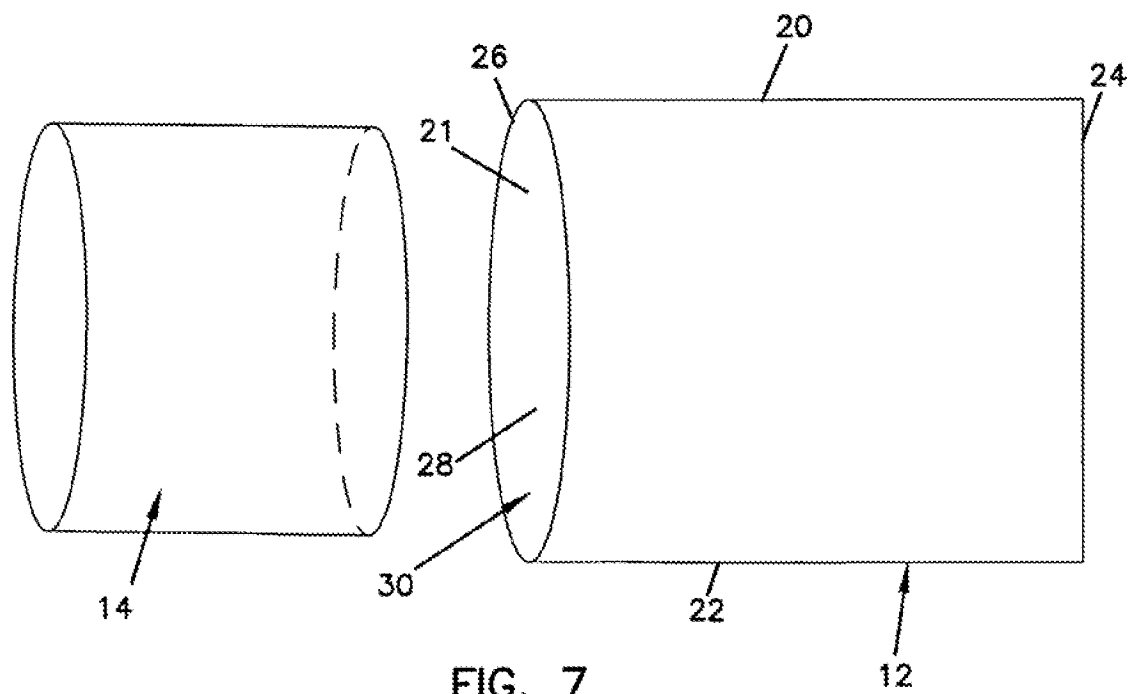
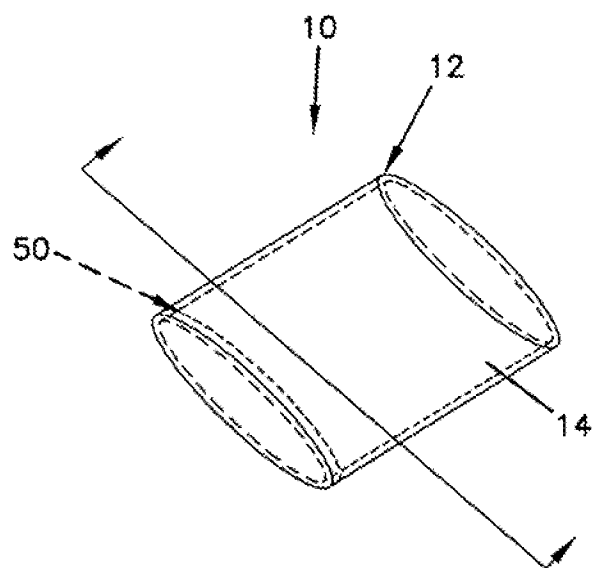


FIG. 7

FIG. 2

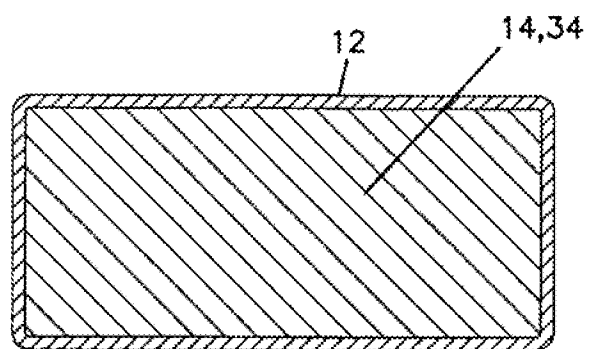


FIG. 8

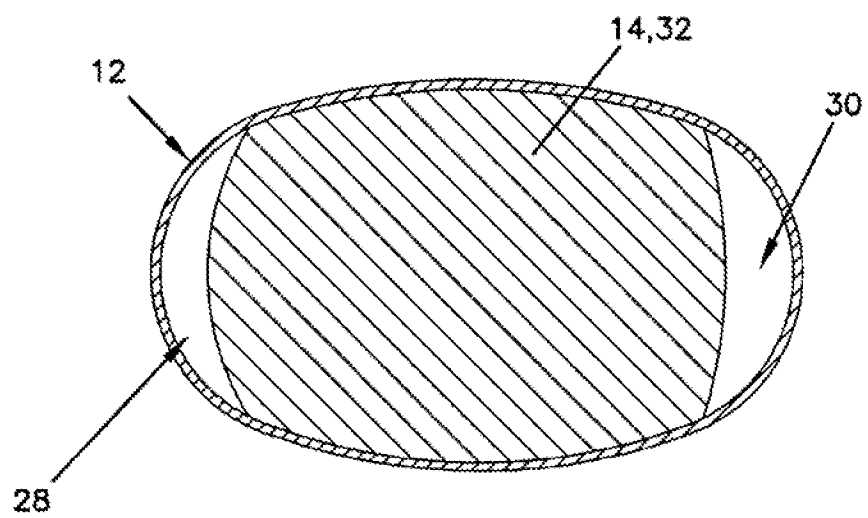


FIG. 3

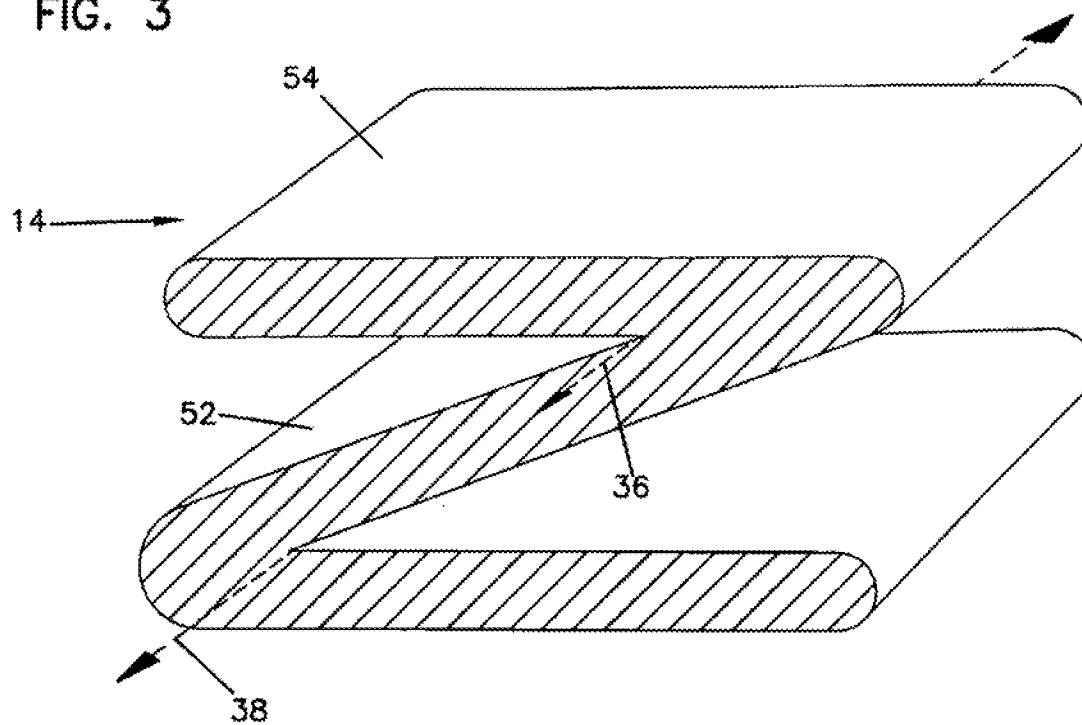


FIG. 4

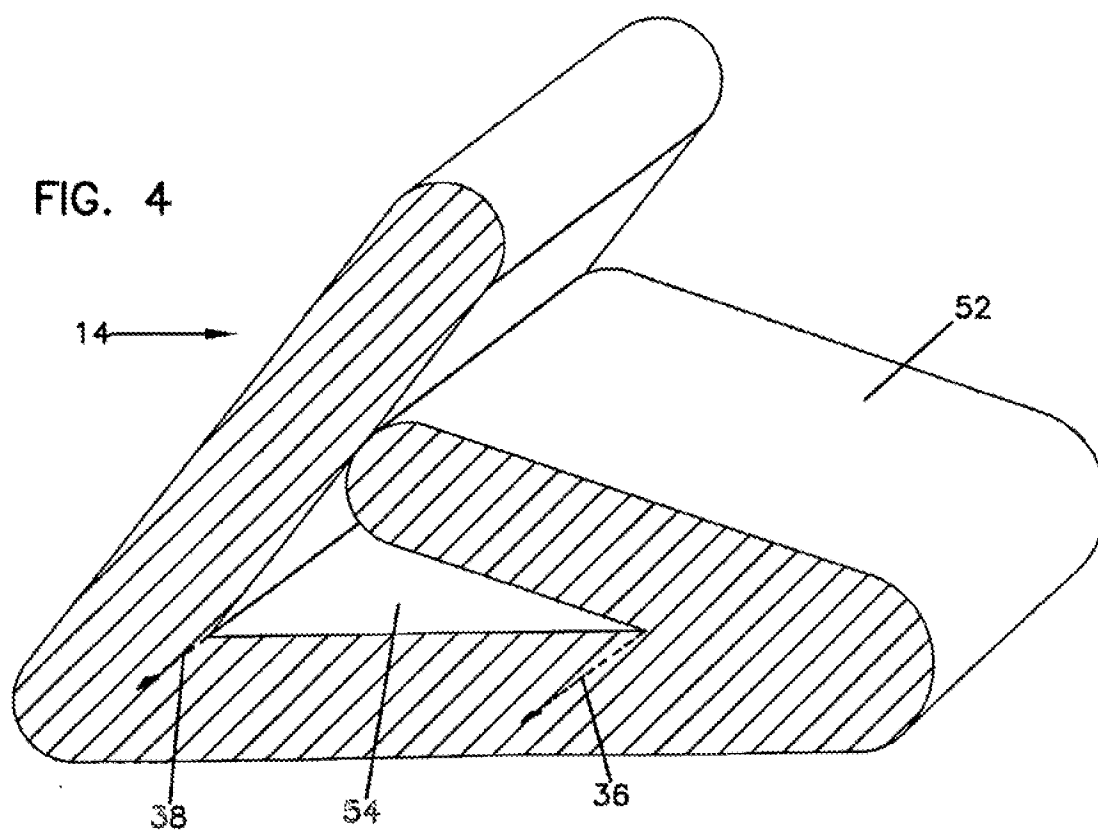


FIG. 5

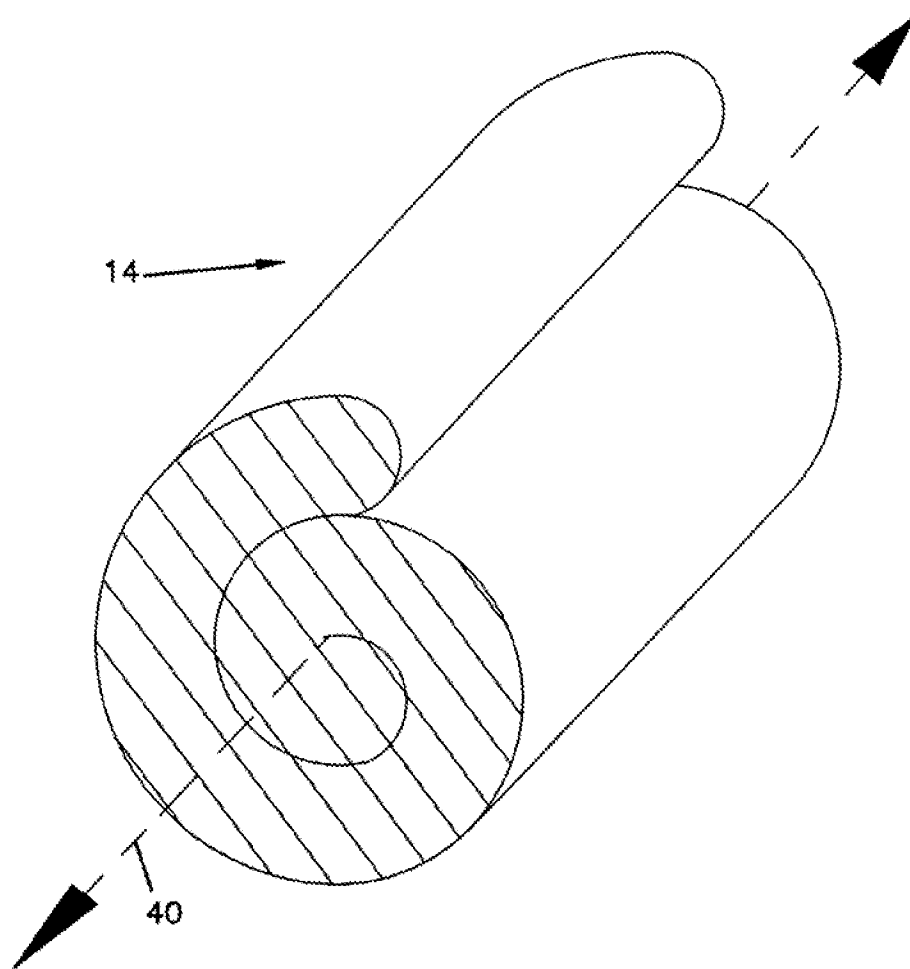


FIG. 6

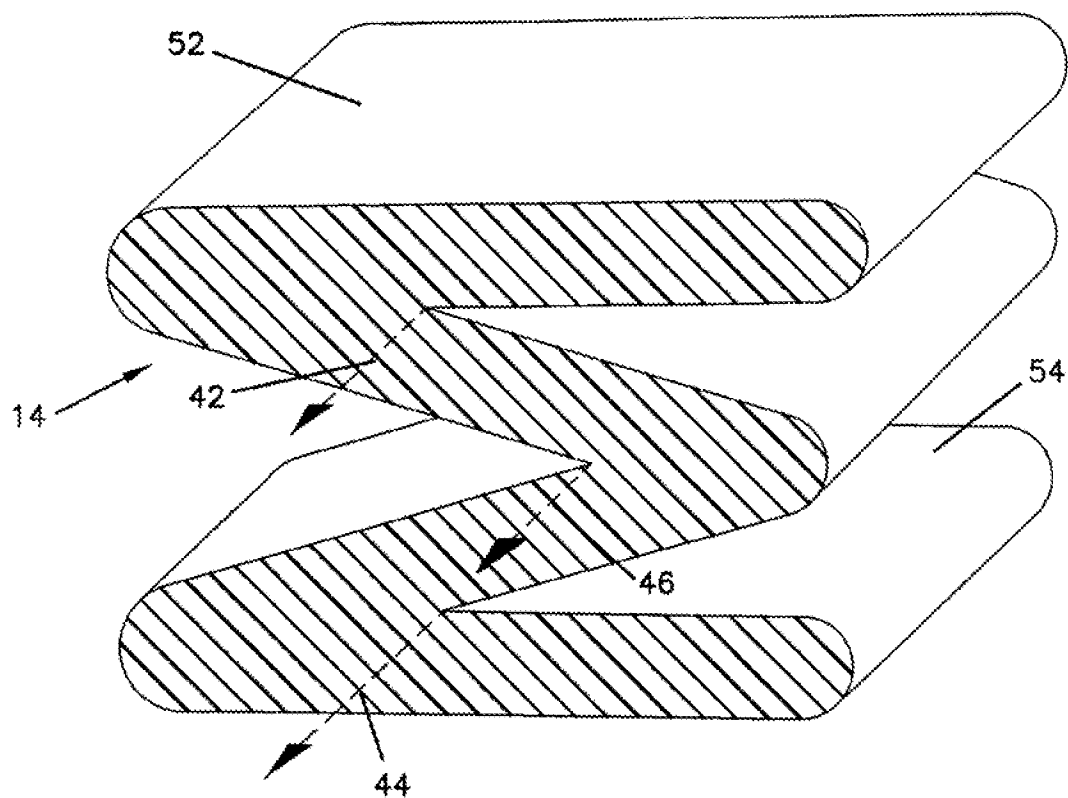
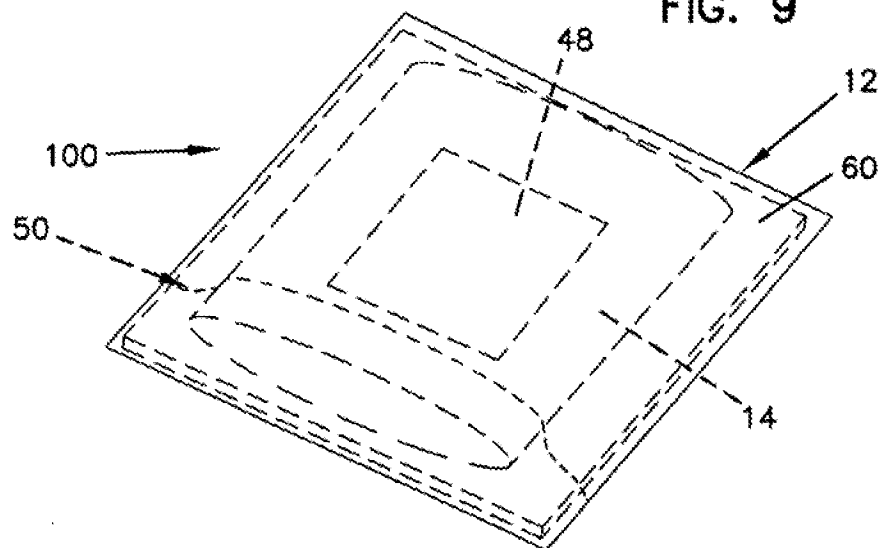


FIG. 9



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.
/US2004/021098

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 A61F13/15

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A61F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 6 475 199 B1 (GANN DIANA LYNNE ET AL) 5 November 2002 (2002-11-05) figure 9 column 15, line 54 - column 16, line 51	1-4, 6-10, 13-18, 21,22
Y	the whole document	5
X	EP 0 354 172 A (LEONE DEMETRIO) 7 February 1990 (1990-02-07) column 1, line 9 - line 15 column 1, line 37 - column 2, line 34 column 3, line 13 - line 25 column 3, line 55 - line 57 column 4, line 13 - line 33	1-4,6,7, 9-11, 13-15, 17,18, 20-22
-/-		



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"Z" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

8 October 2004

Date of mailing of the international search report

15/10/2004

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040 Tx. 31 651 epo nl
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Settele, U

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Patent Application No.

52004/021098

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4 594 835 A (GRAY ROY F) 17 June 1986 (1986-06-17) figures 1,2 column 1, line 8 - line 30 column 1, line 49 - column 2, line 9 column 3, line 1 - line 4 -----	1,3,6-8, 13-17, 20,21
X	GB 627 218 A (INTERNAT CELLU COTTON PRODUCTS) 3 August 1949 (1949-08-03) page 1, line 32 - line 82 page 2, line 57 - line 67 -----	1,4,6, 17,21
P,X	EP 1 400 223 A (WINKLER & DUENNEBIER AG) 24 March 2004 (2004-03-24) column 3, line 8 - line 9 column 5, line 40 - line 44 -----	1,3,9, 10,17,18
Y	GB 2 366 730 A (MACNEIL MIRIAM CHRISTINA) 20 March 2002 (2002-03-20) page 1 -----	5
A	US 2002/117419 A1 (MURPH NEFETARI BORDAIN ET AL) 29 August 2002 (2002-08-29) the whole document -----	1-22
A	US 5 986 165 A (KUBALEK RICHARD W ET AL) 16 November 1999 (1999-11-16) the whole document -----	1-22

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No.

/US2004/021098

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 6475199	B1	05-11-2002	AT 260082 T 15-03-2004
		AU 3750099 A 16-11-1999	
		CA 2329748 A1 04-11-1999	
		DE 69915050 D1 01-04-2004	
		DE 69915050 T2 05-08-2004	
		EP 1075242 A1 14-02-2001	
		JP 2002512849 T 08-05-2002	
		WO 9955270 A1 04-11-1999	
EP 0354172	A	07-02-1990	EP 0354172 A1 07-02-1990
US 4594835	A	17-06-1986	AT 11761 T 15-02-1985
		AU 551630 B2 08-05-1986	
		AU 7385981 A 18-02-1982	
		BE 889935 A1 11-02-1982	
		DE 3131598 A1 29-04-1982	
		DE 8123442 U1 14-01-1982	
		DK 356281 A ,B, 12-02-1982	
		EP 0046021 A1 17-02-1982	
		FI 812477 A 12-02-1982	
		FR 2488214 A1 12-02-1982	
		IE 51814 B1 01-04-1987	
		IT 1137867 B 10-09-1986	
		JP 2018854 B 26-04-1990	
		JP 57059527 A 09-04-1982	
		LU 83543 A1 01-12-1981	
		NO 812573 A ,B, 12-02-1982	
		ZA 8105156 A 25-08-1982	
GB 627218	A	03-08-1949	NONE
EP 1400223	A	24-03-2004	DE 10243156 A1 25-03-2004
			EP 1400223 A1 24-03-2004
GB 2366730	A	20-03-2002	NONE
US 2002117419	A1	29-08-2002	AU 768136 B2 04-12-2003
			AU 2389500 A 03-07-2000
			BR 9916293 A 16-10-2001
			CA 2353935 A1 22-06-2000
			CN 1334777 T 06-02-2002
			CZ 20012091 A3 14-08-2002
			EG 22329 A 31-12-2002
			EP 1140662 A1 10-10-2001
			ID 29886 A 18-10-2001
			JP 2002532350 T 02-10-2002
			PL 348811 A1 17-06-2002
			TR 200101652 T2 22-10-2001
			WO 0035776 A1 22-06-2000
			US 2003185265 A1 21-08-2003
US 5986165	A	16-11-1999	US 5891127 A 06-04-1999
			US 5827251 A 27-10-1998
			AU 743603 B2 31-01-2002
			AU 1197499 A 05-07-1999
			BR 9813625 A 28-08-2001
			CA 2314185 A1 24-06-1999
			CN 1284847 T 21-02-2001

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
/US2004/021098

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5986165	A	EP 1039865 A1	04-10-2000
		JP 2002508216 T	19-03-2002
		RU 2195909 C2	10-01-2003
		TW 389690 B	11-05-2000
		WO 9930659 A1	24-06-1999
		US 5964741 A	12-10-1999
		ZA 9809729 A	04-05-1999